

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year, \$3.00
Six Months, 1.50
Three Months, .75
One Month, .25

Notwithstanding the rebellion, the municipal election on hand in New York City wears its usual phase. There are several patriotic parties with their candidates in the field.

According to custom, the Tribune is at the head of the virtuous and honest portion of that city. His candidate, Mr. Opdyke, according to the Tribune, has always opposed corruption of all sorts in the city government. Our judgment, then, is, that his chances for the Mayoralty are of the slenderest sort. Greeley has a particular kind of honesty which is not at all popular in New York City. The Tribune looks rather deplorably toward Fernando Wood. The editor learns that Wood will not stand as a candidate. He will make a visit to Europe with his family, perhaps. Wood, the Tribune thinks, has wielded an extraordinary influence; and now, that he is nominated again, may decline with great effect. As an inducement, we may add, that if Wood will get out of the way, the Tribune will give him a send-off, in the way of a compliment; perhaps admit him into the mutual admiration society of honest men.

As usual, the ins are corrupt in that city, and the outs are honest; the latter are always willing and anxious to change places and risk the corruption. None of these parties are willing to remain virtuous at the cost of remaining out of office.

There is a marked difference between the opinions as expressed by the President and those of the ultra wing of Republicanism. Mr. Lincoln seems to be governed by a desire, while in preserving the Union, to keep the rights of the States and of the citizens secure. He has gone only so far as seemed absolutely necessary to preserve the nation, but Greeley & Co. seem to think they have a mission—a peculiar mission—to precede over the President. When Fremont exceeded his authority, and uttered his plundering proclamation, the President promptly stopped him and his proclamation. Of course Greeley & Co. stood on their heads at once, and swore the world had turned upside down. When the Bumblebee hunter of the Rocky Mountains was removed, and his glided body guard sent to the right about, there was an explosion. Greeley & Co., like the frog in the fable, swelled up with wrath and burst with an awful splutter, and swore the world had blown up. Recently, John Cochrane, an individual whose conscience was so tender upon the question of slavery a year since, that he thought it ought to be introduced and protected in all the States and Territories by the General Government, got a new revelation, and proposed, in a remote contingency, to turn the preservation of the Government into a John Brown raid, on a large scale. Cameron at once converted himself into a bladder, and all this Cochrane gas was pumped into him. He has been distending ever since. Of course it was all nonsense, and, therefore, the very article for the purpose. If the Union soldiers tried to save the Government, if they failed, and if a dozen more contingencies happened, then, as a reward for his courage and constancy, his honorable wounds and patriotic devotion, he was to be placed check-by-jowl with the nigger whom Cameron & Co. treat, and rightfully treat, as too low to sit on juries, vote, or exercise the common privileges of a man. To arm the slaves was the plan. Of course all Abolitionism has been going up ever since, and Greeley & Co., seated on the very apex of the Cameron balloon, look down and swear at the world for its littleness.

The President and his Generals, one and all, condemn this policy. The country condemns and laughs at it as absurd and criminal. Make a sensible proposition, that the slaves of rebels shall be confiscated, that they shall be employed by the Government in raising cotton, &c., and Union men will exult; but to degrade and defeat the cause by arming the blacks to save the Union, is like setting the house on fire to keep your enemy from tearing it down.

Fortunately for the country, there are able advisers to the Government than these. Her Generals, with a wiser prescience than these Titlebat Timothee politicians, have addressed themselves to the work before them. They seem to know what is just and proper, and act upon it with a laudable contempt for such tyrants and demagogues. Their proclamations breathe the true spirit of patriotism, and of the American soldier. The President and Congress are acting for the benefit of the Union with a cautious regard for the rights and safety of citizens, as well as the best means for accomplishing the preservation of the Union. The policy is wrong, not only because it is that of a savage warfare, but because it is not the right way to preserve the Union. It is not from any tenderness to rebels that the policy is condemned; for they, at least, defying all law and order, murdering, plundering, and themselves employing the savage and the negro as allies, are entitled to no mercy; but because it is the wrong way to accomplish what we all desire—the preservation of the Union under the Constitution. Greeley, Cochrane, Cameron & Co. can mutually swell up, burst and die, as the result of their efforts will only be a stronger condemnation of them and their schemes.

The anxiety to get help from Europe is a beautiful comment on the boasting of the chivalry. They can't rely on themselves; but are ready to call in a foreign power, and put themselves under its protection. A few years ago the Southern people would have crucified the man who had proposed to sell out the South to a foreign power.

Mason and Slidell were seen by the officers of the Florida (which joined the Port Royal expedition last week), standing on the quarter deck of the San Jacinto, habited in white duck suits and Panama hats. It is to be hoped that the consequences of this marauding traitor have been visited upon him, and that he has been compelled to suffer some little of the evil he has inflicted on others.

The London Times points out that it is to the advantage of England to aid the Southern Confederacy, as it will check, if not annihilate, the power of the Great Republic, and adds, that by no other means could slavery be extinguished. The Union not dissolved, the whole power of the nation is given to protect the institution. No power would feel sufficiently strong to dare to interfere with it; but this support withdrawn, slavery, confined and limited in territory, would be in the course of rapid extinction. This course of reasoning is evidently just. The Southern Confederacy, from the very nature of the peculiar institution, would be confined to its present limits. The civilized world would oppose its progress, and find excuses for curtailing its power, and checking it at every turn. It would be confined to its present territory, and gradually decreasing, would finally exist in only the sugar and cotton growing regions. Slavery is adapted, and well adapted, to Kentucky; but once girdle the State with a hostile border, and slave labor would cease to be profitable. When that time came, and any one not utterly blind to natural consequences could see that it must come, the master would gradually sell his slave property to where it could be made profitable. Every slave removed would deteriorate the value of those remaining, for white labor would supersede it, because it would be attended with none of the risks belonging to slave property. The example of one neighbor would infect a whole county. Slave labor would become an expense. This would be the case in all the border States.

The result would be that in the extreme Southern States there would be the natural increase, to which would be added the influx from the border States. The time would arrive, and soon arrive, when the black population would exceed the white in numbers. All white labor and white laborers would be compelled to fly from those States. Then, on a larger and more terrible scale, would be enacted the horrible scene of St. Domingo, and another Southerly would be the black Emperor. This result is no matter of conjecture, for we have the historical example before us. Slavery, a real benefit now to both races, would turn to be the awfullest conceivable curse upon each, and the whole power of the Government of the United States, or whatever States might be adjoining, would have to be used, not to free the blacks, but to exterminate them.

This would be the result of the internal disorders of the system. The Constitution of the new born babe would be of such a rickety character that even if fostered it would die of itself. Subjected to the coldness and contempt of the whole civilized world, it would go off in a croup. This, however, is what the statesmanship of Secession asks, and the beginning is already seen. As to slave property, it is clearly to be seen that the movement is the most fatal to it conceivable. Every one of due reflection has long since been able to see that the prosperity of the slave States, and the security, as well as the value, of the peculiar institution, dwelt in every way upon their association with other States in which the institution did not exist, and in the protection of a powerful progressive Government. No system of treaties between the States, except such as made all the States subject to one Government and one code of laws, would be of any avail to protect slave property. It must be one entire, indivisible nation, otherwise there will be nothing but rivalry, contention, and finally the complete downfall of the weaker section, and the crushing out of the slave interest and slavery.

Jeff. Davis reiterates the stale humbug about Kentucky's about to be invaded, and that he had sent his armies to their assistance. This is so palpable a falsehood, and so little in accordance with what he replied to the Kentucky commissioners, that we scarcely expected it. He had all the facts before him, and knew as well as any one in the State the position that he had assumed. Camp Dick Robinson he knew of, and knew also that it was established because a line of Confederate camps had been stretched all along the northern border of Tennessee. The condition of affairs here was fully explained to him by Gen. W. Johnson, a secessionist, and Mr. W. T. Dudley, and he gave assurances that he did not intend to molest our State. What, then, do all his denials and equivocations amount to but a confession that he has broken his word? If he had not done so, the peace in the State might have been preserved. Now that he has invaded Kentucky, the consequence be upon his own head and those whom he sent into Kentucky. In a few weeks they will be buried out of Kentucky and driven back dispersed and disheartened to their homes—a fit conclusion to the broken pledges of him who sent them against us.

There is a belief—one which we regret to see too prevalent—that there is a force of only 15,000 men under Buokner, at Bowlinggreen, and that this is the only force that will be met there. This is incorrect. There is, as we know from a perfectly reliable source, a force of 48,000 men under the rebel General, A. Sidney Johnston. There will be 44,000 men drawn up in line of battle, well armed and equipped. Johnston is an able General, and will make the best disposition possible of his men. It is to be remembered, also, that his men are to be attacked in entrenchments.

We make these remarks that all may know and understand what force is to be met with. We expect, certainly, a glorious and conclusive victory, whenever our forces attack these rebels, and we do not wish it to be said, after it is over, that it was gained by overwhelming numbers. It will be gained by gallant and skillful Generals, and the determined valor of our soldierly contingent against equal numbers.

BUCKNER'S PROPERTY CONFISCATED.—A DASHING EXPLOIT.—On Sunday night, Captain Moreau's Cavalry, accompanied by General McCook's Body Guard, went down as far as the traitor Buokner's farm, situated on Green River, a few miles above Munfordsville, and took possession of the stock, a large amount of grain, wheat, corn, &c. We are glad that the consequences of this marauding traitor have been visited upon him, and that he has been compelled to suffer some little of the evil he has inflicted on others.

From the Green River Country.

We have just met with a citizen of Muhlenburg county, from whom we learn some facts having an important bearing on the contest now waging in our State. As all may know by glancing at the map, Muhlenburg county is now overrun and to some extent subjugated by the rebels in Buokner's army, yet it is true and loyal at heart as any county in the State.

In the latter part of September, Buokner, with four thousand men, entered that county and made tremendous exertions to obtain recruits, his utmost efforts resulting in his rallying less than a dozen to his ranks. Since then, Muhlenburg has sent into the United States army seven hundred volunteers, and is ready to send three hundred more if necessary—this, too, out of a total voting population of only 1,500.

That entire section of the country has been stripped by the rebels of many articles necessary to their support, amongst them all the wagons, horses and mules, hay, corn and oats, fodder, &c. These articles are taken to Bowlinggreen, sometimes appraised and the so-appraised value paid in Confederate scrip, which is not worth the paper it is printed on. Now and then a payment is made in Tennessee money, which, in this State, is not worth more than thirty or forty cents on the dollar, and which even in Nashville is at twenty-five and thirty per cent. discount for Kentucky funds. An instance, lately occurring, will suffice:

In Christian county a preacher named Caskey was possessed of a couple of fine wagons, one small, and two teams, besides a large amount of hay, grain, &c. Some days since he sent his large wagon loaded into Muhlenburg county, for a lot of salt and other articles needed by himself and his neighbors. While his teamster was absent on this errand a force of rebels appeared and demanded his wagon; it was given up. In a day or two they returned, bringing with them six wagons, which they filled from his haystack, and then stated that they knew he had a larger and better wagon, which they must have, and if not delivered up within a certain time they would confiscate all his horses and mules. Of course, situated as he was, he had no alternative, and went, himself, over into Muhlenburg to hurry the return of his team.

This action on the part of Buokner indicates one of two objects: either that he is preparing to retreat by forced marches, and ravage as he goes, or that he is determined to desolate that entire region of country in forced contributions of food for his army—proving, beyond a doubt, that he finds himself in a dangerous position, from which, without any action on the part of our forces, his only exit will be in falling back upon Nashville. It is a question, however, to be settled by our military authorities whether he will be permitted to fall back without interruption or interception.

ABOLITIONISM VS. THE ADMINISTRATION. The Abolition organs, from the Anti-Slavery Standard-bearer, have set up a malignant howl because the Administration will not attack Abolition tactics. They do not attack the cabinet directly, but try to throw discredit on the proclamations of General Sherman and Dix and the orders of General Halleck. They may as well be quiet, or the principal editors will find themselves in Fort Warren.

The New York World, which seems to be possessed of the secrets, as it enjoys the confidence of the War Department, makes the following judicious remarks on this subject, which we accept as dictated or least inspired "by authority":

Gen. Dix may expect to see his proclamation assailed by the same hot-headed zealots who have belabored the proclamation of Gen. Sherman. The passion whose long-remembered zeal for the extinction of slavery still overrides their desire for the suppression of the rebellion and the establishment of the Union, will rattle away at the clause which declares that slaves are not to be permitted to enter our lines, but the general who said of the old flag which the rest of an administration was too pusillanimous or too treacherous to defend—"Shoot the first man that attempts to haul it down"—will not be deterred by men of sense an over-estimate of military necessity. There is no necessity for troubling ourselves or the rebels of the Eastern Shore with their negroes, and Gen. Dix's proclamation appears most opportunely; showing, as it does, that only a real and not a feigned military necessity will be heeded by the government, and its armies in dealing with treason among slaveholders. John Cochrane's speech, with Secretary Cameron's indecorous pun, was pounced upon by such a pack of hungry and giddy-brained commentators that Gen. Dix's authoritative foot-note is a godsend.

In all the authoritative utterances of the Government, or of its high officials, touching slavery, it has been more or less explicitly stated that this is not a war for emancipation, but a war for the suppression of rebellion. This statement, as just to Southern Union men, so due to itself, has not failed the equally decisive utterance of the government that, if slavery stands in the way of the suppression of the rebellion, slavery must go to the wall—that, if the rebels choose to ally slavery inextricably with the fortunes of the rebellion, then treason and slavery shall have a common ruin.

If Gen. Sherman shows in South Carolina that he does not flinch at the one alternative, Gen. Dix, in Eastern Virginia, will prove the sincerity with which we accept the other.

A woman named Gallivan, in Indianapolis, was murdered at her own house on Saturday night. She was beaten over the head with a club. No arrests have as yet been made. It is supposed that she was murdered for a small sum of money which she had just received from her son in the army.

An Indian dispatch says "Col. Walker's Irish regiment is to be transferred to Camp Joe Holt, at Jeffersonville, where they purpose to fill up in a short time. They only want 250. They are armed and equipped in good style."

Jeff. Davis said it was never his intention to conquer or coerce Kentucky. Whatever his intentions may have been, there is not the slightest doubt that he will not "conquer or coerce this State."

The Northern Democratic press is unanimous in its condemnation and execration of Cameron's negroism. The Northern Democracy have, in all this contest, spurned the heresies of both extremes.

The Prince of Wales' Cornwall estates have rolled up a balance in the youth's favor which, after deducting his life's expenses, amounts at present to about £700,000.

Letter from Oldham County.

LA GRANGE, KY., Nov. 25.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: The Legislature meets in a few days, and no doubt, during the session, the propriety, &c., of extending, modifying or repealing the law in relation to the suspension of the courts, &c., will be brought up for consideration. Now, under the present state of affairs, according to my judgment, there can be but one course pursued, namely, extension with modification. My proposition is, that the Legislature extend the suspension until fall (or, in case trade is renewed, not so long), giving the different courts the power and authority to have all open accounts closed by note with good security; and also to have all old notes (interest to be paid at renewal, or debtor's property levied upon for same if not paid) renewed with good security, as agreed upon between creditor and debtor, the 1st of January, 1862. This will, I think, secure the creditor, and at the same time the debtor's property will not be sacrificed. Some may suffer, but the majority (creditors and debtors) will be benefited by such a proceeding. On the above policy, we all can enter upon a new year, creditor and debtor both working for the interest of each, and hoping that in a short time the rainbow of peace will shed gladness over our unhappy country.

LOOKOUT.

Letter from Marion County.

LEBANON, KY., Nov. 23d, 1861.

Editors Democrat: Loyal men all over the nation will thank the Democrat and Journal for the prompt and decided manner in which they have demanded the removal of Mr. Secretary Cameron, on account of his murderous speech at the Prentiss supper. It was an insult to the nation, to say to it that the work of saving the Union must be given up, in whole or in part, to insurgent slaves, who would massacre all alike. Let these journals go one step further, and demand that John Cochrane's head shall also follow Fremont's. Send him home to his crazed uncle, Gerritt Smith.

Our Legislature meets in a few days. Let their first act be a solemn protest against Cameron's and Cochrane's conduct, and their dismissal be demanded at the hands of the Administration, and never rest until it is obtained.

General Halleck and Dix have issued their proclamations to fugitive slaves and slavery. Let General Buok do the same thing in manner and substance, to counteract the effect of Fremont the Second's folly, and put at rest the clamorings of the enemies of the country.

Yours, truly, MARION.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday, the 25th of November, is the annual Thanksgiving, and, no doubt, will be appropriately observed in our city; but will it be thus celebrated by our brave defenders in camp? Have they the facilities for feasting? Will they dine on turkeys and puddings, or will they take their usual fare—bread and bacon? I hope not the latter; for would it not gladden their hearts if the ladies of Louisville would sacrifice their own appetites on that day, and devote their usual good dinners, on such occasions, for the benefit of the brave defenders of our homes on the tented field? Thanksgiving is the act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude, for favors or mercies. How few of us would be able to have even bread and bacon, if the brave Rousseau had not come to our relief! Instead of our comfortable homes, we might, as many others have been, be turned out of them, and exposed to the inclemencies of an approaching winter. These reflections suggested themselves to my mind last night, while sitting by my own comfortable fire. How hard is the fate of our poor soldiers, exposed at camp upon such a night, and for what?—to defend us? to defend the flag, the emblem of our country? Many of them never knew self-denial until they left their homes—many even left homes of affluence, inspired to do so by feelings of patriotism. Shall we not, in returning our thanks to a beneficent Providence, next Thursday, fill our baskets with good bread and good meat, and send them to the camp? I know it will be acceptable, for I have visited the camp at Nolichucky, and know that their cooking arrangements are necessarily inadequate for anything but the plainest food. Some of our men remarked to me, that some of the kind ladies sent them some good home-made bread, and that they were very grateful to us for it. Let us, in God's name, cast our bread upon the waters, and if we are selfish enough to desire it back again, we may recollect the promise that it shall be returned after many days.

EDITORIAL DUELS.—At one time, says the Home Journal, editors in France were so certain of receiving a challenge for every "article" rejected, that it was common to return manuscripts with the following stereotyped answer: "Sir, I have read your manuscript with the greatest attention, and I beg to decline it. I leave the choice of arms with you."

MARTIN H. COFER'S DEATH.—The Zouave Gazette, published at Elizabethtown, Ky., reports the death of Martin H. Cofer, formerly of the Elizabethtown Democrat. We have reliable information of later date that this report is unfounded. Mr. Cofer is well and doing service against his fellow citizens.

CHANGE OF NAME.—In an order of Gen. Sherman, dated Hilton head, Nov. 15th, we find the following: The fort on Hilton head will be known as "Fort Welles," and the one on Bay point, heretofore called Fort Beauregard, will be known as "Fort Seward."

A shipplaster was found at Port Royal, made by the great Bank of the State of South Carolina for twenty cents. It is three inches square, and such is the scarcity of paper at the South, that it is printed upon the back of a portion of a blank draft.

"DIXIE" LOCALIZED.—This term, heretofore used in reference to the Southern States generally, may now very properly be applied to the eastern shore of Virginia, fast coming under the control of General Dix.

FIRE AT EMINENCE.—The house and some outbuildings belonging to Mrs. M. J. Herndon, at Eminence, were burned to the ground night before last. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

AN ERROR IN THE ARMY.—Mr. John Jacob Astor, of New York, has joined the staff of Maj. Gen. McClellan with the commission of Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Astor is the representative of thirty millions of property, with an income of two millions per annum. He has been from the beginning one of the most active and efficient executive members of the Union Defense Committee, and has given his time, knowledge, and money, without stint, for the cause of the country, and for the suppression of the rebellion.

Translation from Goethe.

The unadorned translation of Goethe's celebrated poem, "The Fish," is here read with interest, though the sentiment of the German original will not fail to discover that in the version of several lines "poetic license," as compared with the literal text.

—THE FISHER.

Das Wasser rauscht, das Wasser schwoll,
Ein Fischer sass daran.
Die Wasser wellen und trippelt by,
A fisher of it bent.
Watching his seine heartily,
Most cunningly intent.
Nicht, als sein netz er durchrew
Across the surface light.
The form of day bright
The form of day bright.

She spoke to him, and sang the while,
"Luredst thou me broad away?
Be cunning, wilt thou cheatfully,
Their fishy skins to flay?
Know'st thou not, that I'm thy wife's air,
As thou' 'st death's thin air?
Thou, thou, thou dost me cheat!
Thou, thou, thou dost me cheat!"

"Seest thou not that the moon still bath
On sea her toilet made?
Be cunning, wilt thou cheatfully,
The fishy skins to flay?
Know'st thou not, that I'm thy wife's air,
As thou' 'st death's thin air?
Thou, thou, thou dost me cheat!
Thou, thou, thou dost me cheat!"

The water well'd and trippelt by,
Lapping his naked feet;
Watching his seine heartily,
So fast he seemed and sweet.
His seine cast he cast;
His seine cast he cast;
And now was seen again.

PROFESSOR.

[From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph.]

Indian Fight in Hamilton.

The last mail from the frontier brings us the following letter. We have received other accounts of Indian forays, which lead us to believe that Pike's great Indian treaty is an unmitigated humbug. The Indians are becoming as troublesome as this fall as ever, and at least two regiments of rangers will be required to protect the frontier this winter. We trust, since war is our business at present, the war will be carried on "to the hilt" against all our enemies. Nothing but the extermination of the Indians will ever save our frontier settlements. Here is the letter:

LEBANON, Nov. 24, 1861.—A terrible conflict occurred in Hamilton county, about forty miles above this place, about twilight on Saturday evening last, between a scout of seven or eight citizens and a party of Indians, numbering thirty in number. The scout had arrived for the night, when the Indians, who had rode some distance from camp, was discovered by the Indians, who at once gave chase, and pursued him so closely that he was compelled to abandon his horse and save himself by concealment in the thick skin-oak thicket. Grady Morris, another of a party, who was about three quarters of a mile from camp, saw the chase, but, not recognizing Whiter, supposed they were in pursuit of a deer, and giving notice to his comrades, they were soon in the saddle and after the Indians, who promptly turned upon them and gave battle, which raged with great fury, when the scouts, having exhausted their fire, were compelled to retreat, and were soon surrounded by the Indians, who at once gave chase, and pursued him so closely that he was compelled to abandon his horse and save himself by concealment in the thick skin-oak thicket. 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RIVER MATTERS

DOCK LIST.—Major Anderson, from Cincinnati; M. Gem, to Kentucky river; George Albrer, (now from Pittsburg; Trio, to Carrollton; Shenango, to River; Golden State, to Cairo.

RIVER AND WEATHER.—The river is still falling slowly with six feet, five inches water in the canal, by mark. The weather was beautifully clear and serene.

OF BUSINESS there was none done of any consequence—the only boat taking out a freight being Shenango, which left for Pittsburg with as much as could carry of wheat, flour, &c. The Masonic lodge on Kentucky river, left here 467 bales hay brought for the Government.

NEW CINCINNATI.—The Spectator is the weekly

The weather is cool, but no ice has formed on the surface of the river here, although on the bows of the boats coming in from above millions of icicles.

Business on the wharf is calm, and not much activity is expected before next spring.

The river is stationary, or falling slowly, with five feet left to Cairo, and four and a half to five at Keokuk. There is some thirty-four inches of water in the lower rapids.

The Illinois is stationary, with four feet on the wharf. The water in this stream is expected to decrease.

An expectation of a rise in the Missouri need not be expected before next spring. It is down to just three inches on the bar at Hermann and other places. It is expected that the Missouri will not have as much trouble in the Missouri for a while.

The Hawkeye State has gone on the docks for repairs.

will be of speedy relief. The steamer Henry Clay, Capt. J. H. Smith, bound to this port from the upper Mississippi, was coming over the lower rapids, ran upon a rock, was a hole in her hull, and she sank to the bottom. She was in the river in the morning of the 10th and was reported to her sinking condition from Keosauqua. The vessel was a full cargo of lumber, and in her hold. Probably no freight was damaged, as it always lighten before attempting to cross the rapids. The Northern center in with the Henry Clay's crew was visible in the water. The former had no freight aboard when she sunk. Before the Northern center was bilkheaded, and has probably been raised.

BOATS LUD UP.—The Galena Advertiser of November 10th says:

We learn that some ten or dozen of the Packet Company's steamboats are laid up at the mouth of the river, and that the season for navigation may be considerably extended.

PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1891.
Mr. Editor: In compliance with the promise I made to write you an occasional letter, I give the little I have to say. The weather at this point has been clear and disagreeable, and consequently cast a gloom upon business generally. Prices for all kinds of produce are high and are well maintained, holders not willing to sell in these troubled times. The demand for all kinds of produce is mostly for home consumption. Our prices have fallen to a very low ebb. The arrival of the season down river have been large, but scarcely of any account has escaped sticking at White's Kiptope. The price is twelve units below this city. Our river is forced as usual on last Thursday the fine steamer

MacKay sent to a place called the Rapids a short note from St. Louis. Her insurance was \$6,000, of which was in one of our Pittsburg offices, and her \$3,000 in Cincinnati offices.

Sunday, 1 P. M.—Since writing you yesterday weather has been very disagreeable. The first snow commenced at 12 o'clock last night, and has already attained the depth of three inches. There is nothing done worth of note since writing you. The steamers Economy and Florence departed down river Saturday, and the Decatur and Arago announced for to-morrow. They take down goods hoping to have more to write about next time.

Yours truly,
H. W. H.

To the Young Men of Kentucky
By the authority, and for the service
of the Government of the United States
I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment
of cavalry, to serve three years, or during
the war, to consist of ten companies, each
company to contain not less than eight
hundred, nor more than one hundred and fifty
rank and file.
Horses and all equipments to be furnished
by the Government.
Volunteers owning good horses can have
them appraised, mustered into the service
and paid for by the mustering officers.

The Captains and Lieutenants are to be selected by the companies, respectively. Captains of companies will report to the adjutant at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None but active, vigorous men, and men of steady habits, will be received. Capt. Richard W. Johnson, of the regular army, has been detailed to act as lieutenant Colonel. I intend to make this

[illegible]

Mr. I am anxious to complete the
ment in the next thirty days, and have
mustered into service. Companies will
consist of not less than eighty-four
more than one hundred and four men.
Quarters of the best kind have been pro-
vided for companies, or parts of companies.
Officers will please report promptly at St.
Mallock's office, on Fifth street, oppo-
site the Court-house, where headquarters
will be for the present.
e24dtf Geo. W. ANDERSON, Colonel

\$50 REWARD
WILL BE PAID FOR THE APPREHENSION
of a delivery to me, at Camp Anderson (Fair Grounds)
near Fort Smith, Ky., of ROBERT THOMPSON, a
son of JAMES JONES, and DAVID MORRIS.
Thompson is an Englishman by birth; about 35
years of age; five feet ten inches high; dark complexion;
heavy mustache; and has a scar on the bridge of
his nose.
Jones is an Irishman by birth; abt 35 years of age;
light complexion; red or sandy wavy hair; a scar
on his face, and also scars on his legs, below the knee
joints.
Morris is light complexioned, sandy hair; smooth
face; a slight stoppage in his speech when addressed
beyond five feet eight inches in height; will weigh a
few pounds.
The above reward will be paid for the delivery of
him, or \$20 for either of them, to me at Camp
Anderson.

C. S. MALTBYS
OLD ESTABLISHED
Baltimore Oyster Depot
No. 1345 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson
A. BLISS, Agent
FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, IN CANS
Half cans packed in ice, received daily by Express
Trade in the city, country towns, steamboats, and
wholesalers supplied at the lowest rates and in all
seasons, always fresh and sweet.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT
Fifth st., bet. Main and Market

   

I AM IN DAILY RECEIPT OF THE VERY CHOICE
of Oysters in the shell, such as—
SHREWSBURY'S, SADDLEROCK'S, PRINCE BAY'S, EAST RIVER, ROCKAW
Also, of all kinds of GAME, such as—
QUAILS, VENISON, SOCK KAW

BLUE-WINGED YOUNG SQUIRRELS. Wooded
With all other insects in season. All of which I
at my Restaurant, or send to any place in the city
style that cannot be surpassed.
N. B. Parties, Hotels and Families can be sup-
ply with the above on short notice.
J. M. Mathey's C. S. M. and H. and M. constant-
hand, in case, and half casks.
J. M. Mathey's C. S. M. and H. and M. constant-
PORTER for sale at the St. Charles, in barrels,
barrels, kegs and bottles.
OCHS
D. H. REEVES

SUNDRIES—WHOLE AND GROUND SPICES:
S. M. Cocoa, Ch. colat; Dry and Moist Mustard
and Pickles, Foreign and Domestic Sauces and
Ground Rice, Sago, Farina, Macaroni, Spices, and
all other articles of Groceries.
Preserved Fruits in glass jars

anna, assorted Preserves and Jellies, etc, for sale by
J. T. LUSHMAN & CO.,
0012 Importers of Teas, Acid, Third St.

SHOT.—
12 kegs Patent Shot, assorted numbers
do Buck do do
Just received and for sale by
0019 GARDNER &

HOSIERY, AC.—
250 doz. White Cotton Hosiery,
175 doz. Cotton do do
175 doz. Black do do
Received and for sale cheap by
and T. & R. SLAVIN & CO.

CIGARS.—
100 boxes Havana Sixes Cigars;
50 do Half Spanish do;
100 M Common do;
3 cases fine Regalia do;

store and for sale of
n017 MARSHALL HALBERT &
MAUCKER—350 BBLS and HALF BAR
Mack, rells and store for sale by
n016 ANDREW HUGHAN &
Corner Second and Washington
BAXON—CLEAR and RIBBED SIDES, S
Curl and Plain (lama, Breckin, Baxon and
ers, a l of the best brands, for sale low to close co
ments, by TAIT, SON & C
n10 No. 334 Main St
PORTER AND ALB.—WE HAVE JUST REC
a supply of Guinness' Dublin Stout and Y
Ale. For sale by J. T. LANHAM &
W120 Importers of Teas, A. Th
REFINED SUGAR.—

100 bbls Yellow Sugar; for sale by
500 bbls White Sugar; LAWSON, TODD

An Insight to the Rebel Army.

LETTER FROM A SOUTH CAROLINA SUBURBAN.

Among the papers found in Ft. Walker, Port Royal, were the private letters of Dr. Buist, of Greenville, South Carolina, surgeon of the fort. Several of these are published, the most important of which is from his nephew, surgeon of a South Carolina regiment in Western Virginia. The view he presents of the condition of the rebel army is had enough. The letter seems to have been written on the 16th of October.

My Dear Uncle: Since the receipt of your last favor, we have been in such confusion, uncertainty and incessant occupation, so far as I am concerned, that I have not given your letter that attention which it deserved, and, in fact, the only thing in it that I can remember is the caution to "write at once."

You have read, perhaps, in the papers the attempt Gen. Lee made to capture the Union forces about Cheat Mountain, and how he had been back. Well, our brigade played an important part in that little affair, and had I time to give the particulars of that unprofitable attempt, I could fill numerous pages, but my time does not admit. It was a beautiful programme laid out by Gen. Lee, and our brigade was assigned the most laborious and impracticable part. He started off with seven days' rations, with the object of reaching in two days a point on the turnpike leading from the Cheat Mountain fortification to Mullinsville and Beverly, some three miles in the rear of the first. In order to do this we had to steer our course between the two fortifications of the enemy, cutting our way through thickets, and climbing up and sliding down mountain sides; it was no uncommon thing for a mule to slide twenty feet down a slope, and I could see strong men sink exhausted trying to get up the mountain side. The second night out we found a mountain side in front of us, and it was more like a forest. Here we tried to sleep, but the rain poured so, and the torrents ran down the mountain such a flood of water, that we would have been drowned had we laid on the ground.

At last, on the third day, we reached our position, having come so quickly that the enemy was completely surprised. Our business was to prevent reinforcements from going from one point to another, while the attack was to be made at three other points. Soon after the first day the rain poured, and heavy skirmish with the pickets and scouts, in which we lost two killed, two missing and seventeen wounded, some mortally. After this the enemy retired. We anxiously waited to hear the report of cannon from the general attack, which was to be made on the morning of the third day. A messenger came back from General Lee ordering Anderson to fall back at once. Late in the afternoon we started back, the most we began and disappointed set you ever saw. We had to carry our baggage, and get them into a cabin; and here four of us stayed until nine o'clock the next morning, while the brigade went on. We afterwards learned that the Yankees, two thousand strong, came to the house fifteen miles off, and that no prospect of any being nipped in the bud.

Well, at the end of seven days' marching, counter-marching and starvation, we got back to Valley Mountain, the whole affair having proved a complete failure. The rest of our brigade chiefly from the old fogys and want of pluck among the Virginians. Never were men more sick of Virginia and Virginians than we are. Shortly after this it was found that Rosecrans was pressing Floyd from the front, and that the rebels were down and demoralized army was drawn back from Valley Mountain and sent down to Floyd's assistance. The sick and disabled, which constitutes two-thirds of the whole, were first moved back three miles, over an almost perfectly impassable road. At least, one with two mules could only go four miles a day with two sick men in the wagon. I was sent from there to the Springs of Bush Auld, but when I arrived there I found both places crowded, and had to go five miles to the Springs of Bush Auld, and have been a week. I was the first to get the place for a hospital. Since then the sick of our other regiments have been sent here, and the place is now crowded to its utmost capacity. The sick of our regiment have the entire control here, and am working day and night, there being no other physician. Part of the sick of Lee's North Carolina regiment are under my charge, and such a spectacle as they present would make your heart sick. Col. Johnston, Colonel, Major and two regiments are sick or playing possum, I don't know. I am getting worn out. I would give a great deal for a little rest. The fact is, I am barefooted and without any winter clothes. Some kind lady in Nashville sent me a few pairs of socks, without which I would be sockless. I have written several times to Nashville, but can receive no answer. I have got no money, not having got any from the government since we were in the service, and even if I had there is no place to buy anything here. This is a beautiful location, and the proprietor is kind and liberal—a character not often found in these parts. I heard of Dr. Seguin of your city being up in our army, but I think he was taken sick shortly after his arrival, and he is now in the hospital. I kindly disposed doctors among you who wish to test their faith in recession, let them come here; we can give them plenty of work, very little to eat and less to wear.

I should like to hear of you and your friends in South Carolina, but I don't know how to tell you to direct. Better send to Nashville to Dr. Bailey, or to B. Snowden & Co.'s care, and they will forward.

My love to Edward and all the family, and believe me,

Yours affectionately, J. R. Buist.

GUNNY BAGS.—A gunny bag is made from the coarse spun fibers of a plant that grows in India, which is called gunny. On the Coromandel coast this plant is called *Goni*, and in a corruption of this phrase. The cultivation of the *gunny*, or "gunny" has been carried on for centuries in Bengal, and given employment to tens of thousands of inhabitants. Boatmen, in their spare moments, pakeen carriers and domestic servants—everybody, being Hindoos, for Mussulman spin cotton only—pass their leisure moments, disporting in hand, spinning gunny twist. The greatest and despised Hindoo who earns his bread in this way. It is said that 300,000 tons of gunny are grown in India, of which 100,000 tons are exported as gunny bags, besides 100,000 tons in the raw state.

The gunny bag is used for sugar, coffee, spices, cotton, drugs—indeed almost every article which we pack in dry sacks and in boxes is, in the East packed, in gunny bags. It is also made into mats, carpets, ropes, paper and various other articles. It is reported that the gunny bag is the only one that is not made of cotton, and that it is the only one that is not made of cotton.

PLAYED OUT!—John C. Fremont and L. D. Russell. Resigned in pace.

MILITARY NOTES.

TO THE BRAVE MEN

—OF—

KENTUCKY!

UPON YOU WHO ARE WILLING TO prove your love of country by aiding to drive the rebel scoundrel from the soil of Kentucky in the hour of peril, we call, and urge you to come with us into the service of the Union.

Our country needs you now more than ever. We need you to drive the rebel scoundrel from the soil of Kentucky in the hour of peril, we call, and urge you to come with us into the service of the Union.

Our country needs you now more than ever. We need you to drive the rebel scoundrel from the soil of Kentucky in the hour of peril, we call, and urge you to come with us into the service of the Union.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY

Camp Crittenden.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO RAISE a regiment of infantry to be mustered into the service of the United States. The following written authority to establish a camp of recruits at Crittenden, Ky. is hereby given.

JOHN M. HARRIS, Major, 1st Regt. Ky. Inf.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

New Importations

ENGLAND, FRANCE & GERMANY

S. CASSEDAY & SONS

RAILROADS.

FROM CINCINNATI TO

NEW YORK IN 31 HOURS.

PHILADELPHIA IN 27 1/2 HOURS.

BALTIMORE IN 24 HOURS.

PHILADELPHIA IN 27 1/2 HOURS.

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BALTIMORE IN 24 HOURS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Importations

ENGLAND, FRANCE & GERMANY

S. CASSEDAY & SONS

RAILROADS.

FROM CINCINNATI TO

NEW YORK IN 31 HOURS.

PHILADELPHIA IN 27 1/2 HOURS.

BALTIMORE IN 24 HOURS.

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